THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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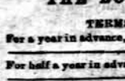
FOR LONDON.

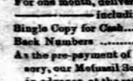
To sail about the 25th proximo.



THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

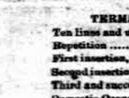
FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

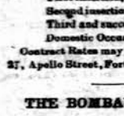
FOR LONDON.



TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

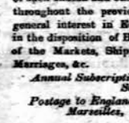
FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.



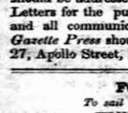
MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.
For further particulars apply to WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE fast-sailing French Ship GODAVERY, will sail for the above port on or about the 25th instant. For Freight, apply to S. TYABJEE & CO.,
Agents.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch a steamer as above, calling at the usual intermediate ports on the 8th February.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the S. S. M'SHARA, Captain KIDDER, as above, calling at the usual intermediate ports, on the 29th instant at 5 P.M., punctually.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CHARLES CALDER, with Mails and Passengers as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie, should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S. S. PIONEER, RICHARD TARGETT, Commander, will be dispatched as above on MONDAY the 26th instant at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage, apply to HUTCHIE, STEUART & Co.

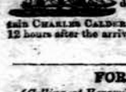
FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 11 A.M. positively.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 19th January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCPORTON, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 A.M. positively.
For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Jayrchund Atmaram, Kalaparak's Wada, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
JAVRECHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 19th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PRLOX, C. PEDDICORDE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVRECHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 19th January 1863.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concert, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,698 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lay) standing on the Trivatoor Roads, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, 30 of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.
Madras, 8th January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 27, to No. 31, Fort, Hornby Row, opposite the Mutual Bank.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. PHILPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—COWASJEE PESTONJEE has been admitted a partner in our firm.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Designs are invited for a Town Hall, which it is proposed to erect at Kurrachee, to be called the "Frere Hall."
A premium of fifty pounds will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Committee.
A plan of the site and particulars as to proposed out-lay and accommodation required, may be had on application to the Joint Secretaries, Frere Hall Committee, Kurrachee," to whom designs to be sent. Carriage paid on or before 30th April, 1863.
Due care shall be taken in returning the rejected designs to their owners, but the Committee cannot be responsible for loss or damage to them in transit.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.
The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.
All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.
A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.
No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.
W. A. BAKER, R. E., Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 6th January 1863.

MESSRS A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., have the honor to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.
Rates of passage money including a liberal table and Steward's fees.

From Alexandria to Trieste, first class	£16
Do. do. second class	11
Children under 10 years at half fare, under two years free.	

Railway Tickets, with all the privilege of Passengers by the P. & O. Company.

From Suez to Alexandria, first class	£7 0 0
Do. do. second class	3 10 0
Children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare.	

Bombay, 27, Medow Street, 13th January 1863.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863.
All Masons are requested to join.
Subscription, 29 Rupees each.
Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.
Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.
10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.
Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.
By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 1,000 PER SHARE ON THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are requested to pay a THIRD CALL of Rs. 1,000 per Share on THIRD ISSUE, in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where usual receipts will be granted for the same.
By order,
Bombay, 15th January 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for the Bhaugulpore River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamer Hulls or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.
All particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.
D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

કુંપની લીમીટેડ ઈસ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કુંપની બીજી ભીડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per Share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863: after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfeiture.
The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE PRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 5th January 1863.
P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.
S. F. Acting Secretary.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.

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JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
EDMUND ASHWORTH, Bolton, do.
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester, do.
JAMES MARSHALL, Stockport, do.
THOMAS EMMOTT, Oldham, do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport, do.
THOMAS WOODS, Wigan, do.
ROBERT PEARS, Stalybridge, do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.
FRED. STEINER, Accrington, Turkey Red Dyer.
J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.
JOHN MAYALL, Monsley, do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham, do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury, do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. WANKLYN, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

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THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.
The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.
The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the various matters particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care, and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.
Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of the latter is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation—well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.
In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.
Then we have the Acts of the Legislative Council of India up to the 15th November.
A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.
The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.
The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.
The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.
The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR, reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas; for one dozen copies, Rs. 4-4.
28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th Dec., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 20th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 015/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	55 per cent pm. (ex divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	19 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	4½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	19 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	1½ do.	31 premium.
Parsee Con.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Gnana Press Co.	2,000	300 do.	Rs. 9,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 500 dis. nom.
Illustrated Newspaper Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.4	2½ do.	Rs. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pestonjee Nagpur Weaving Co.	500	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	3,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jubbulpore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	12,500	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per shares	Rs. 100 per sh
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Bonnie still Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96	
" Loan 1835-36	103	2½
" Loan 1842-43	103	
" Loan 1854-55	103	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½	
Five and a Half per Cent. Loan	112½	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-14
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 290
Ducats	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 157

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 2s.	6d. to £4 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (19th January 1863.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	380 to 385
Old Surat, "	"	385 to 395
Old Dhollera, and Bhownagger	"	395 to 405
Old Omrawattee	"	395 to 400
Old Comptah	"	410 to 412
Old Dharwar Sirginned	"	525 to 526
Old Sanaee, and Naggar	"	350 to 355
Old Veraval	"	345 to 350
Khandeish	"	340 to 345
Old Potatchee	"	350 to 365
Old Accota	"	385 to 390
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,435 to 1,490.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-2 to 6-3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 10.)

COCOANUT OIL.—The supply of Oil coming into the bazaar has fluctuated very much during the week but prices have not been materially affected and transactions have only been of a limited nature. The quotation today is Rs. 96 to 97, according to time given for delivery. The market in all probability during the coming week will be but barely supplied on account of the Cranganore feast, at which place most of the natives congregate.

FISH OIL.—Not a drop has been made up to date, and there is every prospect of the fishing turning out a complete failure this year.

COIR YARN.—There is no change to notice. Fibre has been rather scarce, and prices have gone up again to Rs. 30.

COFFEE.—We hear of a small lot of plantation being held for Rs. 33. Some Wynaad Native is offered at Rs. 29 unpicked, and Mangalore is quoted at Rs. 30 ungarbled, the Crop is now beginning to arrive at the latter place.

FREIGHTS.—Are still maintained £4. 10/. for Oil and £4 measurement, for first class Vessels.

COTTON.—From Tinnevelly our advices are to 3rd instant. During the previous week there had been a better demand for Cotton, and 300 Candies of first sort had been contracted for at Rs. 230 for early delivery and at that rate a few small purchases could still have been made for last. No particulars could be given as to the probable out-turn of the coming crop.

The *Ralston* and *Gitana* were Loading, the former for London, and the latter for Liverpool. The *Tyburnia* had sailed for London removing 4777 Bales.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations today:—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	0	12	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	0	14	0 "
15 days' sight	"	1	2	0 "
Madras, sight	"	1	0	0 "
3 days' sight	"	1	2	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	12	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	2	0	0 "
15 days' sight	"	2	6	0 "

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

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THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
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WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers:
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) & Lotsbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premis lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0½ per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0½ do.
3 do.	2s.	0 do.
2 do.	1s.	11½ do.
1 do.	1s.	11½ do.
On demand	1s.	11½ do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a title is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 900.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent 9 months 5½ per cent.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of FIXED Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure endorsement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Home Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. S. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Bampost Row, 1st January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. or annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates it:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d.	"
Sight	at 1s.	11¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also the Interest and Dividends on Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. or annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates it:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d.	"
Sight	at 1s.	11¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 9.10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also the Interest and Dividends on Shares in the Bank's Bills, also Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 9.10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 19	Queen of the Seas	...Peters	.....Liverpool 25 Sept.
	Trenton	.....Walker	.....Liverpool 15 Sept.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Queen of the Seas*, from Liverpool.—Spoke the ship *Indore*, for Liverpool for this Port in Lat. 27 S., Long. 77 E., spoke the ship *Treiton*, from Liverpool for this Port, in Lat. 15 N., Long. 72 E., sailed fortnight earlier.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 19	Shaw Jehan	.....White	.....Coast & Calcutta.
	Kildare	.....Wetherington	.....Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Queen of the Seas*, from Liverpool.—Mr. Filayson.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Sea Lion*, W. G. Alexander. bound to Moulmain, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Cimber*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Gazzel*, for Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1863.

For London

Daniel Rankin.—14 bales Cotton, 45¼ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 100 bales Cotton, 325 cwt., Tules Siegfried and Co. 150 bundles Hemp, 100 cwt., Ruttonsy Lndha.

City of Carlisle.—40 cases Hingda, 30 cwt., Hassum Moos; 416 pieces E. Teeth, 19 cwt., 1 qr. 21 lbs., 71 pieces Moye Teeth, 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Girdhur Roopchmd; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Brandon.—2,415 bags Linseed, 3,207¾ cwt., Ralli, Brothers.

Her Majesty.—100 packages Linseed, 150 cwt., Currim John Mohmud.

For Liverpool.

Delhi.—250 bags Country Gall, 312½ cwt., Jairam Viram; 225 bales Cotton 787¼ cwt., Jeath Megjee; 250 bales Cottou, 875 cwt. Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt.; 41 bales Cotton, 143¾ cwt., Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narrelwala, 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomeny Velljee.

Fanny Forsyth.—212½ bales Cotton, 743½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; loose country Bones, 125 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co., 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Bachordass Ambirdass; 80 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee; 40 bales Cotton, 120 cwt., H. Buchamull; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee.

Harmonides.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 775 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Belgravia.—100 bales Cotton, 325 cwt., Sowjee Nensy and Co.; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Macludoo Rogen and Co.

Rosalie.—1,240 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Gooculdass and Co.; 170 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., B. Souzba and Co.; 12 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Kurrachee.—320 bales Cotton, 1,120 cwt., J. Moore and Co.; 110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Pursotumdass Naujee.

Coromandel.—98 bales Cotton, 343 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Dewchund Pudoomy; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Wooka Adams; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Luckumsy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee and Co.

Malakof.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Assar Virjee.

Uncas.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Postonjee Jeevanjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Liladhur Luckumsy and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jallbhoy Manekjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Govind Hurry; loose Buffalo Horns, 73 cwt., Momud Nathu; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung; 225 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungah Pandoorung.

Protector.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Gooculdass Terpall; 37 bales Cotton, 129½ cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 1,476 bales Coir Yarn, 120 cwt., Mogjee Moolji and Co.

Palinurus.—83 bales Cotton, 290½ cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Thackersy Bhoja; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Nursy Keasowjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Queen of England.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Souchund Gokulchund and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Sudasow Martin; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Saujee Goculj; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bhugoobhoy Jamnadass.

Cimber.—2,400 bags Linseed, 3,600 cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Assanjia.

Labrador.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Richard Cobden.—1,300 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Topunjee Kuderjee; 500 bundles Surseesseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Nuckuny.

Hayacunth.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Jeatha Valubjee.

Indian Queen.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Doongersy Chutcoor; 23 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Tapeedass Vifuzdas; 20 bales Cotton, 70 Damoder Trecumjee.

Elizabeth Fry.—2 boxes Tea, 40 lbs., W. and A. Graham and Co.

For Saint Helena.

Sailor Prince.—2500 bags Linseed, 3750 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Havre.

Agincourt.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Hurdyall Poonrumull.

For Port Natal.

Ellesmere.—9 bundles Coir Mattings, M. Rogers and Co.

For Queens Town.

Early Dawn.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nursy Keasowjee and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africans, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 27
1063	Carnatica, Wedburn.	Nov. 29
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Oct. 29
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
832	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
527	Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
769	Hammersmith, Flett.	
1156	Hormuzd, Pryzar—Kwart, Latham & Co.	Sep. 12
1363	King of Italy, Norris.	Nov. 23
	Magnolia.	
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	
1047	Mystery, Stap.	
950	Octavia, Bristow.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Nov. 27
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 30
1294	Queen of the East, Bilton.	
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 2
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 3
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	
985	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1162	Africa, Bowie.	
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1001	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	American, Potts.	Nov. 29
611	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
967	Balcombe, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 30
1357	Black Eagle, Mears.	Nov. 25
1209	Bogsphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 23
1346	British India, Robinson & Co.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co.	Nov. 27
1122	Brunelle, Ockney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 26
1332	Bulwark, Bainmastyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
1244	Camperdown, Heaston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
514	Chanarai, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1073	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 12
889	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell &

in the course of a few years, to have a system of Branch Railways communicating all the advantages of the Grand Trunk Lines to every important agricultural district of the interior. The whole country will then be within reach of the best markets, and the greatest inducement which the Government can give will thus be afforded for the development of its various resources.

GOVERNMENT has done good service in publishing, within a few days of the date of its resolution upon, the report of the Cotton gin factory in the Dharwar Collectorate with letters from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and Surgeon Major Forbes, Superintendent of the Factory at Dharwar.

These letters relate to that all engrossing subject on the Indian Cotton Trade,—the adulteration of the staple. In forwarding Dr. Forbes's letter, Mr. Hart quotes from an unpublished letter of Mr. Gordon the acting Collector of Dharwar as follows :

"I take this opportunity of stating my conviction of the necessity for speedily applying some remedy for the evils which the wholesale adulteration of the Dharwar grown exotic cotton will certainly produce.

"I am sure that a moderately stringent law could be worked successfully and without oppression, and if its operation were restricted to three years, I think all the objects for which we contend would have been secured.

"Every rise in price causes an increase of adulteration ; accordingly I have been told that the cotton sold during the past season was much of it execrable.

"So far has it now gone that neither native merchants nor cultivators can be seriously blamed ; pure seed can hardly be procured, and year after year the proportion of inferior cotton increases.

"The fact is that anything that can be called cotton is readily saleable at the highest market rate. I know that rejected samples are almost invariably instantly resold without loss. Both the cultivators and the native merchants have thus a direct and immediate interest in increasing the adulteration.

"It is unreasonable to expect these men to look forward beyond the present time ; but there can be no doubt that the course they are pursuing will end in destroying the trade, and when a fall of prices does take place, they must suffer severely.

"In my opinion nothing but the direct interference of Government can prevent this. European agency cannot prevent it, for the agents must execute the orders they receive, and must buy the best cotton they can procure in the market. The mere personal influence of the Collector and his Assistants cannot affect the present enormous trade, though it was, no doubt, sufficient in its earlier stages. A rise of prices tends rather to increase adulteration."

In these remarks it would seem Mr. Hart concurs. He says ;—"I fear that the only European agents that we can expect to undertake business in the markets of the Dharwar cotton country are the agents of cotton merchants who will buy to sell again, and not the agents of the manufacturers, whose only object it would be to obtain the staple best suited to their purposes. Were the *manufacturers* or *their* agents to enter the markets at the place of production, I have little doubt that the cultivation of inferior cotton in lands capable of growing the best would be completely checked, and the adulteration of the superior sort be put an end to. But notwithstanding that one of the latest books on political economy condemns the ordinary maxim of merchants that 'their legitimate function is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, in obedience to the law of supply and demand,' by declaring that it is but the function of rats and other base animals to support themselves by having regard only to laws of demand and supply, and that 'the distinction of humanity is to live by those of *right* ;' and though the author of the same book, in defining the duty of a merchant, holds that one of the two cardinal points of that duty is to ensure 'the perfectness and purity of the thing provided' by him, 'so that rather than consent to any deterioration, adulteration, or unjust and exorbitant price of that which he provides, he is bound to meet fearlessly any form of distress, poverty, or labour which may, through maintenance of these points, come upon him, I see too much reason to fear that the agent of a merchant (of whatever nation) who buys to sell again will, if he finds that he can make more money profit by dealing in rubbish than in pure cotton, consider himself bound rather by what the author quoted above regards as the instinct of rats than by what he holds up as the duty of man."

So it seems we must have more laws for putting down this adulteration in Cotton. By all means, let us have them. We wish for more good from them than we expect, but shall throw no farther obstacle in the way.

The letter of Dr. Forbes is altogether so interesting that we have resolved to reprint it entire, and to-morrow it shall appear.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 19th *Jan.*, 6-45 A.M.
Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Pondicherry.
MADRAS, 19th *Jan.*, 12-15 P.M.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 13th *Jan.* 1862.

LAST Thursday night the Gentlemen Amateurs made their appearance on the boards of the Theatre Royal on the farcical extravaganza of the "Pacha of Pimlico," and the farce entitled "A Kiss in the Dark." The attendance was encouraging, and the performance a decided success, with one or two exceptions. Mr. Birch was unable, owing to an appointment which could not be deferred, to repeat the solo and song he promised the public, but his substitute who did so in his absence, though not up to the standard, nevertheless delighted the audience. A local critic thus discourses on the evening's performance : The first farce caused much amusement, all the parts were well sustained, and the costumes and other appointments very good indeed ; but the farce would have been much improved, if the gentleman who acted "Mrs. Pettibone" had infused a little more animation into the part. One could only catch a word here and there, although pretty near the stage, and to persons in the rear the dialogue must have been almost unintelligible. Mr. Hudson's acting, as usual, was admirable : there was no mistake about what *he* wanted to say, and his action was as good and as amusing as his delivery. The performance was repeated last Saturday and went off well.

The five natives who were committed for trial in the Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate's court for negligence in not attending to the signals when the late Joseph Bethcome whose death I referred to in a recent letter, was diving in the harbour, were, after a lengthened investigation acquitted of the charge. Mr. Sullivan, Apothecary in charge of the General Hospital, was summoned to attend Lieut. Bolton's court last Saturday to state whether, in his opinion as a medical officer, there was any possibility of the deceased being brought to life when he reached the hospital, on the application of the usual remedies in cases of suspended animation. The proceedings in the case have been sent to the Commissioner for review.

As regards the internal trade for the week ending the 9th instant, the arrivals from Kohistan and Las Beyla were : 429 men ; bringing 25 horses, 2006 camels, 466 donkeys and 15 bullocks. From Khelat during the same week there arrived 133 men, with 9 horses, 300 camels and 20 donkeys, with a supply of wood, hay, badjree, ghee, wool, mats plums, pomegranates, &c.

Twenty convicts who arrived from up country were sent to Bombay yesterday in the steamer *Governor Higginson*, thence to be sent beyond seas, to undergo their terms of transportation. Some more convicts, twenty in number, sentenced to various terms of transportation beyond seas are now on their way from Mooltan, and on their arrival will be forwarded to Bombay en route to the place of penal servitude.

The *Sindian* reports the robbery of a box of jewels by three Kalasis belonging to H. M.'s steamer *Victoria*. On the 6th instant, a Havildar of Police, together with the prosecutrix, proceeded on board the vessel with a magisterial warrant to search, and succeeded in apprehending the two Kalasis who were at large. They at first, denied all knowledge of the theft, but on being persuaded by the woman, they confessed to stealing the jewels. The men then accompanied the Havildar to the house of a horse trainer in the Sudder bazaar, to whom the jewels, worth about Rs. 125, were pawned for the paltry sum of 20 Rs. The horse trainer with the Kalasis were thereupon taken into custody and the next day brought up before the Fouzdar, the Kalasis for robbery, and the horse trainer for receiving property knowing it to be stolen. The Kalasee who was apprehended on the night of the robbery, was also brought up. The evidence was clear as to their guilt, and they were committed to take their trial in the Deputy Magistrate's Court.

The following is the statement of traffic on the local railway line for the week ending the 14th ultimo :—

COACHING.			
Passengers, 2494	Rs.	2,621	8 3
Carriages, horses and dogs	,,	101	14 0
Parcels and luggage	,,	310	13 4
Total	Rs.	3034	7 7

MERCHANDIZE.

Goods	,,	15,304	7 2
Stone and ballast	,,	1,203	0 0
Telegraph Receipts	,,	0	0 0
Grand Total Rs.		19,537	8 9
Corresponding period of 1861		6,547	7 1
Increase	Rs.	12,990	1 8

The following Forgery case has been reported in the columns of the *Sindian*. To my own knowledge I have seen Sailors and *Kerances* of doubtful honesty to forge certificates of character, and the bearers of the same to have received employment :—

The following is not an exception :

Mr. E. Nash, Superintendent of the Keamaree Building yard, preferred a charge of forgery a few days ago against one Kadir Buxsh. The circumstances appear to be these :—The prisoner, to procure employment, had a false certificate made out and affixed the signature of Mr. Nash to it. With this he proceeded on board the steamer *Sir Charles Wood*, presented the forged certificate to the Commander of the vessel, Mr. Walton, and was employed as a Kalasee on board. Mr. Walton, however, had his doubts as to the genuineness of the paper, and made a reference on the subject to Mr. Nash, who immediately detecting the forgery had the prisoner arrested and placed in custody.

The following appears in the *Sindian* of to-day : A few days ago, the Fouzdar of Kurrachee was apprised of the robbery of an idol from the house of the Rajah of Sattara (not of *Kolapoor*, as incorrectly reported in yesterday's issue of the *Our Paper*) in the garden of Mr. Manockjee Framjee. The culprits are suspected to be the servants of the Ex Rajah from the circumstance, that in the room where the god was placed, gold cups, lotas and other valuable articles estimated at about one thousand rupees, were lying, and which were not stolen, which would have been the case had others than domestics been the perpetrators. The Fouzdar has ordered day detectives to be no the alert for the apprehension of the thieves.

LOCAL.

A NEW ATTORNEY.—MR. HENRY SADLEIR CARTER, who arrived from England by the last Mail, was yesterday sworn in before Mr. Justice Couch as attorney and solicitor of the High Court.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening :—
MARCH "Defiler" ..... *Faust.*
OVERTURE "International Exhibition" ... *Auber.*
WALTZ "Maud" ..... *Laurent.*
SELECTION (op) "Fra Diavolo" ..... *Auber.*
SCENE AND DUETT (op) "Domino Noire" *Rosse.*
QUADRILLE "Frickugeln" ..... *Voss.*
GALOP "St. James" ..... *D'Albert.*

THE ALMANAC QUESTION.—A benevolent moralist has said that whenever you do a good natured thing you are sure to repent it. Last year an application was made to us from the *Times of India* Office to supply them with Almanacs for this year. We assented with great hesitation ; but we did assent, on reasonable terms,—wanting, we confess, to see if it was possible to get through the business without a shop quarrel. It would seem not. We have done our part,—not without errors,—but as well as Almanacs are usually got up in Bombay,—much better than Almanacs have ever been got up in Bombay any where but in our own office. Only the year before last the *Times of India* Almanac was brought out in the month of June,—without list of inhabitants scandalously copied, blunders and all! But we made no complaint. This year we have supplied them with the works up to time, and so as to command general approval, without any assistance from them in the compilation, as we were promised, and therefore had a right to expect, though of that also we make no complaint, for the public must care much too little for these matters to have them inflicted on them as is proposed, but to spite us, as it would seem, our friends over the way will have their own noses off, they stupidly abuse in one column the books, which they are puffing up in another,—and promise next year to "retrieve their good name." We wish them joy of any name they may have, good bad or indifferent. But in the matter of Almanacs, they have, we think, got a better name this year than they ever had before. They were never so near our good name, as they are now, and we can tell them, they shall never be so near again. But since they and we cannot work harmoniously let us each do the best we can and the public can judge betwixt us. The reputation of THE *Bombay Almanac*, that is ours, is made ; but there need be no fear that we shall not raise it higher and higher, if we will. The following is from the *Mofussilite* received yesterday :—

"We have received three Directories from Bombay namely :—*The Bombay Almanac*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* press, and the *Times of India Calendar and Directory* and the *Times of India Rupee Calendar and Directory* ; these last two emanate of course, from the *Times of India* Press. We will not institute any invidious distinctions between the products of the two offices,—indeed, both are so good, that it would be a work of difficulty to award the palm to either. And therefore, we will content ourselves with praising them in the highest terms. To residents of the Bombay Presidency they must be invaluable. But, further than this ; there is in both a syllabus of information on matters of Indian and general interest that would make them valuable to all persons in every part of India. So far as we have seen, there is no omission ; unless the absence of a plan or map of the city be one. In all other respects they appear to be perfect.

"In the Bombay Directories and Almanacs that have been forwarded to us, there is, among the other interesting matter with which they abound, a list of the Acts, &c &c."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 19th January 1863.

BROACH.—Fine N.E.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair, South. Ther. 80.
GALLE.—Fine, light winds. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool wind light from E.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Rainy, wind N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Fine S.W. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th Jan., 1863.

COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 14,689.			
Amount	Rs.	10,318	12 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	9,016	6 2
Total	Rs.	19,335	2 8

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ *Miles.*

COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 14,569.			
Amount	Rs.	6,902	1 10
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	1,732	8 5
Total	,,	8,634	10 3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 19th January 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	66,97,384
Other Deposits	,,	110,68,321
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	6,07,371
Rest	,,	3,15,263
Rupees	,,	2,39,13,339

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,,	47,65,742
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	3,61,919
Bills discounted	,,	57,97,650
Dead Stock	,,	3,56,444
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	20,32,888
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 6,85,843		
Securities ,, 20,11,541		
	,,	26,97,384
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	60,46,547
Rupees	,,	2,39,13,339

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results :—

A decrease in public Deposits of	1,025,977
An increase in other Deposits of	119,995
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	28,652
An increase in the Rest of	12,389
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	644,679
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	16,157
An increase in Bills Discounted of	513,010
A decrease in Dead Stock of	8,164
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	479,887
A decrease in Government reserve of	1,025,977
An increase in cash and currency notes of	220,165

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—19TH JAN.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Francis Muchad, a Portuguese, was brought up charged with stealing two pickaxes, and one spade, together of the value of three rupees, the property of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Allick Thomas Williamson stated,—He is employed as an overseer in the Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. R. Company. On the 18th instant, at about seven o'clock A.M., while he was doing his business at Mahim, a police peon brought to him the prisoner with the stolen property. The property was identified by the witness as that of the Railway property.

Police sepoy Jeyajee Hanvuntrao stated, that on the morning of the eighteenth instant, while he was patrolling his beat at Mahim near the Dadur Road, he saw the prisoner coming out of a lane, with two pickaxes and a spade. He immediately arrested the prisoner.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for one month with hard labor in the House of Correction.

GAMBLING.—Mahomed Sanoola was charged with gaming with dice, &c. on the Dick Tank with another, on the 18th inst, Police Constable No. 745 said, at about ten o'clock A. M. of the eighteenth instant, he saw the prisoner and another man on the Bhendy Bazar road, gaming with dice and money. They were sitting on the pavement. The witness arrested the prisoner, the other man escaped. He (witness) found on the pavement two annas.

The prisoner was found guilty and fined in the sum of two rupees.

CAUSING HURT BY PULLING DOWN A HOUSE.—Lingoo Cadaree, Seewa Sewoo, and Nagoo Yenkoo were charged with causing hurt by pulling down a house in Bhooleshwer road to Dhakoo Dhondoo.

Babajee Sadoba stated,—He is a Police Ramoosee. In December last he was doing duty in the compound of the Bhooleshwer temple. One day about a month ago, at about twelve o'clock, he was on the bank of the Bhooleshwer tank, when he saw the three prisoners on the first floor of the Marooti temple, opposite the Bhooleshwer temple. The Marooti temple was then under repairs, the roof was in course of removal. The witness saw the prisoners in the act of removing a weather frame. The weather frame was below them over the window of the ground floor. The witness saw the weather frame fall into the street. He did not see it strike any one. He did not see any ropes used by the prisoners. The witness was about thirty paces from the place where the weather frame fell. When he saw the weather frame fall, he ran to the spot, and saw the weather frame upon the leg of the deceased Dhakoo Dhondoo. He went upstairs and arrested the prisoners. He saw no maistry superintending the work. A Police Ramoosee doing duty at the Marooti temple conveyed the deceased to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The weather frame did not extend the whole length of the house.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case until a future day.

STEALING A QUANTITY OF WOOD FROM THE TOWER OF SILENCE.—Chandoo Dewjee, and Baloo Baboo, were charged with stealing a quantity of wood on the eighteenth of January, the property of the Parsee Punchayet.

Bomanjee Eduljee stated,—He is in the employ of the Parsee Punchayet, and in charge of the Tower of Silence on the Punchayet Hill at Chowpatee. He lives at the Punchayet Dhurrumsalla at that place. The prisoners were brought to him with the piece of wood by the Police Ramoosee, who does duty at the Tower of Silence. He (witness) immediately identified the property.

The police Ramoosee said,—About noon of the eighteenth instant, he saw the prisoners throw the piece of wood near the wall. They went to take another piece of wood. He arrested them and took them to the last witness.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoners and sentenced them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for fifteen days.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hurree Rama and Dhondoo Amrootin, were charged with furious and negligent driving, so as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Major Walter Scott sworn,—On Friday last about half-past seven o'clock in the morning he was riding along the Walkeshwer road when he saw each of the defendants carrying water carts coming towards him. The prisoners were driving their bullocks fast, and they were driving in a way so as to indicate no regard for the safety of others.

The Magistrate fined the prisoners in the sum of ten rupees each.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Monday, 19th *January* 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT.)

LOSS OF THE "SULTANA."—A Marine Court of Enquiry composed as above, was held yesterday to investigate into the particulars of the loss of the *Sultana*, which occurred on the Byramjee Reef, on the 26th April 1862.

William Warren Rice, stated,—I was master of the British ship *Sultana*, belonging to the port of Bombay. I left the Mauritius in that ship on the 18th of last March, bound to Bombay. On the 28th of April, about half-past seven in the evening, she struck on the Byramjee Reef, which the vessel was hauling and standing to northward, she was laying up north with variable winds from westward, light breezes. She was under all plain sail no stensails. There was a westerly swell, a good heavy ground swell then. Before we struck the water was quite smooth. She struck on the south-east end of the shoal. After the vessel struck we tried every means to right her. Sent a kedge anchor out on the port bow to endeavour to heave her off. The anchor must have been in four or five fathoms water at about fifty or sixty fathoms distant. The hawser attached to the anchor about eight inches, quite new and had never been used before. The kedge was about nine or ten hundredweight I can't say exactly. We commenced heaving and we found it was no use, as she was thrown up then three feet high and dry on the reef. Then the hawser parted. Next morning attempted to get a bower anchor out and two cutters. The vessel was making so much water so heavily and we had to give up. After that we determined to abandon her, as she was beginning to fill with water and the sheathing planks were coming alongside. She appeared to be considerably hogged and we abandoned her next day. We lowered two boats. I attribute her being thrown on the reef to the very strong current to eastward. The ship's log there produced was kept by myself. At the time of the wreck and for a month previously the log was kept by me, the chief officer being laid up. The chief mate kept it from the time of our leaving the Mauritius until the 22nd March. The mate was then entirely laid up with swelled feet and was quite unable to work. The latitude and longitude are in the log. By the course I was steering on the day of the wreck it should have taken me fifty miles from the shoal, even allowing ten miles for an easterly current, if the longitude was right, which I had no reason to doubt as I had not been deceived by the chronometers ever before I took every precaution while in the Mauritius to test my chronometers, both by the meridian altitude and by the time-ball and by sights taken in the afternoon. I always took observations at eight o'clock A.M. sometimes in the afternoon, in the voyage up, whenever practicable, and sometimes in the afternoon. The second officer also took the sun but did not work the sights for the longitude which I did myself. The dead reckoning was also kept by me after the chief officer was laid up. The second officer also worked it. I do not put any confidence in dead reckoning and cannot account for the discrepancy, which shows, on the day the ship was wrecked, a difference of 107 miles in comparison with the observations. I should say it was the current. The dead reckoning was corrected daily. The dead reckoning has been corrected from time to time since living the Mauritius, when observations could be obtained. Sometimes we could not obtain them till two or three P.M. The Chart I had, I gave to the chief officer to take him to one of the islands.

The inquiry was adjourned until noon this day, Tuesday.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

Demurrer for argument.

4 Hurgopall Premsookdass *vs.* Vittuldass Mungulji.
Causes for trial.
66 Sewsunker Ramswamy *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway. (Part heard.)
14 Edward Lawrence and another *vs.* Goverdhun Purshotumdass.
18 C. D. Legatt *vs.* Oomersey Velljee and others.
20 The same *vs.* Kessowjee Wagjee.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Demurrer for argument.

1 Nursee Hurry *vs.* Dadabhoy Pestonjee.
Causes for trial.
25 James Pickard Cornforth *vs.* Lutib Noor Mahomed.
65 R. A. Dallas *vs.* W. F. Hunter, late Sheriff of Bombay.
30 Robert Rogerson Calvert *vs.* J. Tanner.
31 William Horsfall *vs.* The same.
3 Lulloobhoy Kevuldass *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company. S. COMPTON,
20th January 1863. Prothonotary.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

Monday, 19th *January*, 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Sorabjee Shapoorjee vs. The Municipal Commissioners.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for plaintiff.
The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for defendants.

The Advocate General in resuming his observations referred to certain sections of the Act 14 of 1856 which empowers the Commissioners to grant permission for the erection of projections, and to impose fees for such licenses. From the correspondence it would appear that plaintiff had obtained no permission to erect the rewas, and he defied the authority of the Commissioners to remove them or charge fees for them. Plaintiff having become liable to penalty under the Act for not removing the rewas, was summoned before the Magistrate and fined. Another summons was also taken out against him and three others for obstructing the Commissioners in the performance of their duties and they were fined by the Magistrate under the 114th Section of the Act. The decision of the Magistrate in both instances shewed that the Commissioners were justified in pulling down the rewas.

Hiam Solomon, clerk in the Mazagon Police Office, was called to prove the proceedings before the Magistrate.

Mr. Bayley objected to the admissibility of the proceedings before the Magistrate.

His Lordship said the plea might be amended, and held the proceedings admissible as evidence.

Witness produced the record of proceeding in the two enquiries made against the plaintiff.

Mr. Henry Wilcox examined.—I am Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners. I know the plaintiff in this case. He has a house in Bhendy Bazar ; there is a projection beyond the basement line of his house which is called a rewas beyond the line of the street. He constructed it without the permission of the Commissioners. The Commissioners directed me to remove it. In pursuance of those directions I gave an order to Mr. Pritchard to cut down the projection. I inspected the rewas at the plaintiff's request. According to a rough calculation the house and rewas may have cost about six or seven thousand rupees. I think I could restore the rewas using all the available materials for less than a thousand rupees. I had told the plaintiff that the order was out for removing the rewas, and that if he obtained a license it would not be removed. He promised to call at my office for the license but did not come. He had no license to construct the rewas. It was a projection over the public street.

Cross-examined.—I do not think six or seven thousand Rupees is under the mark. I did not examine the wood. I only saw the ground floor and did not go upstairs.

Mr. William Tracey examined,—I am clerk to the Municipal Commissioners. I handed the order to Mr. Pritchard for pulling down the projection. I inspected the premises after the projection was pulled down. The rewas had been pulled down with great care. I have made no calculation of the cost of restoring the rewas, but I agree with Mr. Wilcox as to his estimate.

Cross-examined.—I am morally certain the house did not cost fifteen thousand rupees ; I cannot swear to it. I am architect and superintendent of the Victoria Museum ; also architect of the Oriental Bank.

Mr. John Pritchard examined.—I am Chief Inspector under the Municipal Commissioners. I received orders from Mr. Wilcox to remove the rewas of plaintiff's house. In pursuance of those orders I removed the rewas. I acted under four orders—three from Mr. Wilcox and one from Mr. Tracey. I shewed the whole of the orders to plaintiff. I used much care in removing the projection. I finished the work in three days. I left the materials on the premises after they were taken down. The beams were made of teak wood, and the flooring of another kind of wood ; most of the bricks were taken off entire.

Cross-examined.—I placed supports against the house, while I was cutting down the rewas. The rewas extended only to the first and second stories ; there was no brick work to the third story. I received verbal orders to put up struts or cross pieces to make the props more secure.

Pallonjee Merwanjee examined.—I am a mistry. I was employed by Mr. Pritchard to take down the rewas of plaintiff's house. I did the work carefully. The bricks and beams could be used again, but not the cross pieces. I gave proper supports to the house before the rewas were pulled down.

Nesserwanjee Adarjee deposed.—I am an Inspector under the Municipal Commissioners. The projection is two feet ten inches over the public road.

Mr Bayley was heard in reply.

HIS LORDSHIP in giving judgment observed that upon the evidence the building appeared to have projected two feet ten inches beyond the basement, and it was without doubt a projection. There was no doubt that the house was in possession of the plaintiff, nor was it contended that defendants had authorised the pulling down of the rewas. The Court would therefore find for the plaintiff for these two issues, but the question was as to the third issue whether the defendants were justified in doing what they had done by virtue of the power conferred upon them by the Act of the Legislative Council of India. The Commissioners say it was a projection encroaching upon the public street, that they gave plaintiff notice to remove it within the required time, that he having failed to do it, they themselves removed the rewas. Plaintiff replies that they did it without justification, and his counsel urged the point that they pulled down more than what was necessary, and that they exceeded their alleged authority. Now, his Lordship said, this was an authority conferred upon the Commissioners by an Act of the Legislative Council, and certainly when they pulled down houses, they must shew that they were acting strictly within the limits of their power, or in other words they must be put to a strict proof of their right and power. Plaintiff commenced building the house in a precipitate way anticipating permission, he has less cause to complain. The Court had to consider whether this was a projection under the Act of Legislative Council requiring plaintiff to obtain the Commissioner's permission to erect it. Here was a case in which there was a projection extending two feet ten inches beyond the basement line and coming under the term of "projection" which the Commissioners were entitled to pull plaintiff notice to remove it. It was clearly a case within the 33rd Section of the Act by which the Comissioners are entitled to give him notice to remove, unless he brought himself within the 35th Section by which the Commissioners are employed to give permission for erecting projections. It was considered necessary to obtain the permission of the Commissioners, and if he did not obtain it, he could not justify the continuance of the projection. Referring to the correspondence which passed between the parties, His Lordship said plaintiff was told not that permission was given him, but that it would be given him on payment of Rs. 50 for each rewas. The Commissioners contemplated by their letter that permission was not to be granted until the plaintiff paid the fee. His Lordship thought that the Commissioners were justified in charging a fee which they were entitled to do under the 35th Section. Plaintiff did not appear to have acquiesced to the demand for fee, and he made another application for permission, and in answer to that a letter was written by the Commissioners that his application could not be granted and that if he wanted a rewas of three feet, the gallery should not exceed one foot. This letter did not grant permission, but indicated what permission would be given on plaintiff paying the fee. His Lordship, therefore, thought that neither of these letters amounted to such a permission for the plaintiff to make rewas as the Act required. If plaintiff had come forward and paid the fees, the Commissioners would have acted ungraciously if they had refused to grant the permission. It must be remembered, said his Lordship, that it was a law enacted for the public benefit in order to the improvements of the town, and the Commissioners in discharged their duties in carrying out that law. We should not judge too hard of a public body like this, if they gave way in particular instances. His Lordship was of opinion that this was within the 33rd Section a projection which the Commissioners were entitled to give notice to plaintiff to remove, and if he did not remove to do it themselves. In his Lordship's judgment defendants were entitled to succeed on their plea of justification. To prevent the parties putting themselves to expense by a new trial, His Lordship said he would enter up a verdict for the defendants on the third plea, and reserve leave to the plaintiff to move before a full Court to have a verdict for himself on that plea, in case the Court should be of opinion that his Lordship had not put a proper construction upon the 33rd Section of the Act. In case the full Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff on the point of law. His Lordship assessed the damages upon the evidence to be Rs. 6,000 with costs so that plaintiff might be restored to the position he was in before the rewas were pulled down. If the verdict stands for the defendants, they would have the costs. Judgment for the plaintiff on the first and second issue, and for the defendants on the third issue.

DISSOLUTION OF THE THROSTLE MILL COMPANY.

Lallbhoy Vallubhoy and others vs. Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH on behalf of himself and Chief Justice Sausse, this day gave judgment in this cause which had been heard before them about a month and half ago.

His Lordship said that plaintiffs and defendants were shareholders in the Throstle Mill Company, and the bill prayed for the dissolution of the co-partnership. (Reads the prayer of the bill.) Of the 100 shareholders, the majority prayed for the dissolution of the Company, which had been formed by and an agreement addressed to the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy and signed by the share-holders or their representatives. (Reads the agreement). The Company was not registered,—it was in fact a partnership with shares transferrable. Defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the articles of agreement proceeded to build the mill on the ground of his brother Framjee Nanabhoy leased for ninety-nine years under a Guzerateo document. He procured machinery from England, and incurred a very considerable expense. On 6th August 1858 a call was made by him for Rs. 1,000 per share in pursuance of authority conferred upon him by the articles, and two further calls of Rs. 1,000 each were subsequently made, one payable on the 5th October and the other 5th November. It appeared the whole of the capital must have been expended before April 1860. The Court was of opinion that it was in consequence of enquiries made by Mr. Faithfull and the other shareholders, and the pressure made by them upon Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, that a meeting was called ; and this was the first meeting of the shareholders, with the exception of one held previously when there were only three shareholders present and when Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy was authorised to borrow a further capital. At that meeting defendant produced an account from 23rd June 1860 to 30th June 1861 which showed that at that time the Company, in addition to the Rs. 4,00,000 having been expended, was indebted in the sum of Rupees 1,44,000 ; and although the mill had been working since June 1860, there was a deficiency of Rs. 18,000. (Reads the minutes of proceedings of that meeting). Now it was clear from the evidence and the resolutions carried at the meeting that there was considerable dissatisfaction at the state of the concern, and the defendant proposed as a remedy a further call of Rs. 1,600 per share, which, however, was not adopted. The auditors declined to act and others were appointed in their stead, and a meeting held in September 1861 at which the report of the substituted auditors was read and it was resolved that directors be appointed to report at a meeting to be held on the 2nd Oct. following. In pursuance of that resolution the meeting of the 2nd Oct. was held and was largely attended, among others by those to whom the defendant had transferred his shares ; Mr. Crawford was voted to the chair, the auditors' report was read, and a resolution was carried passing the accounts ; Mr. Faithfull who appeared at the subsequent stage of the meeting, protested against the proceedings as irregular, and proposed that steps be taken to wind up the affairs of the Company by taking the matter before the (late) Supreme Court ; the resolution was carried by a majority of votes. The Court thought it was not necessary for them to consider what effect with respect to the dissolution of partnership this resolution had ; but certainly this effect was to be given to the resolution that it indicated the intention of the meeting that the previous resolution passing the accounts was not to be considered final and binding, and that the accounts were still open to question. A meeting was subsequently held at which laudable attempts were made to see if the matter could not be amicably settled, and the proceedings were brought to a crisis by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy making a further call by advice of counsel, and the Court attached no blame to him for it, for he was acting under legal advice. However, in consequence of the threats held out by him to forfeit the shares in case of default, it was rendered necessary for the shareholders to seek the protection of this Court. From the statement of the working of the mill from 1st January to 30th June 1862, it appears that there had been a profit over the working expenses of Rs. 23,555 and that after paying Rs. 20,517 the deficiency of previous half year, there was a profit on the capital of Rs. 3,038. It was stated that that profit was not sufficient to pay the interest on the capital borrowed. Therefore, the Court had the state of the Company thus,—commencing with a capital of Rs. 3,000 per share and that capital increased by a call of Rs. 1,000 per share acquiesced in by the shareholders, and a further increase by a debt of Rs. 144,000 ; and the mill having commenced to work in June 1860 and the profits not being sufficient to keep down the debt, and the majority of the shareholders having prayed for a dissolution of the Company, the Court had to consider whether that prayer ought to be granted. It was contended on behalf of the defendant, that the stipulations in the agreement fixed the duration of the partnership as long as the lifetime of Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy as manager, and that there was no misconduct on his part to justify a dissolution. As to the first question whether there was any limit fixed to the duration of the partnership, it was clear that the shareholders did not contemplate the Company to last during the lifetime of Mr. Cowasjee or his willing to be manager as long as he continued to be so. The Court thought it could not be said that a limit was fixed to the partnership by the lifetime of Mr. Cowasjee as manager, and that therefore no limit was fixed to the duration of the partnership. It was also contended that the Company was obliged to continue the manager, as long as the Company lasted, and to provide for him on its ceasing to exist, and to pay the stipulated remuneration. The Court, however, did not construe the articles to be so. Referring to two or three authorities on the principles applicable to such agreements, His Lordship said the Court could not construe the agreement as importing an obligation to carry on the Company for the sake of continuing Mr. Cowasjee as manager and paying him commission. If Mr. Cowasjee had rights against the Company, he would be able to enforce them by an action on the agreement. Independent of that, there was nothing to prevent the Court decreeing a dissolution of the partnership. This was not an incorporated Company. In an ordinary partnership where shares are not transferrable, it becomes dissoluble on the death or bankruptcy of a partner, but where there is a provision that shares are transferrable, it has the effect of preventing the dissolution by the death or bankruptcy of a partner. The Court could not hold that the provision that the shares are transferrable, prevents the dissolution when sought for by a majority of shareholders ; they have a right to ask for the dissolution, there having been a partnership for the duration of the partnership nor there being a royal charter. Looking at the circumstances of the Company it appeared that the expenditure far exceeded the capital and that it had still a debt with an interest, which the working profits of the mill were not able to pay, and the Court therefore thought it just and right that the Company should be dissolved. Having adverted to the circumstances under which the Company was labouring, His Lordship said a case was made out for the decree sought for. His Lordship cited authorities to shew that the Court could decree a dissolution when the Company was not working at a profit. Upon the evidence the Court was of opinion that the case of fraud and misconduct alleged against Mr. Cowasjee was not made out ; but it could not tell what might turn upon the examination of accounts. The decree would therefore be, that the partnership subsisting from the time of the filing of the bill, but the defendant Mr. Cowasjee account for his management, that he is to be entitled to credit on all bona fide expenditure, and to his commission of five per cent. on all sales, that there be a sale of the property of the Company, and after paying the debt out of the proceeds, the surplus be distributed among the shareholders, that Mr. Cowasjee to continue manager and receiver under this Court, that the shareholders be allowed to bid at the sale, that Mr. Cowasjee should procure a lease for the ground for 99 years with a clause of renewal for the same period, that the absent shareholder Purshotum Runchord be bound by the decree, and that the costs to be reserved until the accounts are finally taken.—*dissolution decreed.*

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 19th *January* 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Daniel Succajee vs. Banajee Bhawajee Ghosalker.

Mr. Barton, for plaintiff.
Mr. Nesserwanjee, for defendant.

This was an action to recover the sum of four hundred and forty-two rupees, eight annas,

called on to act in independent command he did not found his lessons. All the duties, however, of an Indian Commander-in-Chief are by no means confined to the field. A scientific education and a long service in all parts of northern India, will give Sir Robert Napier, almost every qualification we could look for in a Commander-in-Chief beyond that of generalship, a claim to which he has already established.

We trust the public will receive early information of the grounds, and the way in which Sir Hugh Rose's resignation has been called for. And we feel pretty sure that when they are known, it will be found that neither his conduct in the Privadey nor in the Mhow Court Martial affair has anything to do with it. There must have been some difference with the Supreme Government, of which the public are as yet in the dark, at the bottom of it.

Sir R. Napier's appointment will create a vacancy in Council, which we should think it likely would be filled by Colonel Durand.

LEGAL JUSTICE.

(From the Madras Times, Jan. 10.)

In no way can the Government of this country more benefit the people, than by providing them with simple laws, administered by honest men, at places easy of access to all parties. This, no doubt, will be esteemed a truism; but it is one which it took centuries to fix on the minds of civilized men, and even now, is only accepted by a few of the most enlightened. A litigious spirit is acknowledged on all hands to be a curse of sufficient weight to blast almost all other blessings. It ruins families; engenders strifes; creates universal suspicion; and, in the mind of the individual affected, produces a blindness of obstinacy, and hostility to other people, utterly fatal to anything like personal peace and comfort. Lawmakers are willing to go to any extreme to pacify late legal remedy in case of injury; but law administrators have always been overwhelmed with applications of the most puerile character on behalf of person or pocket. Unable to abolish the right, they have endeavoured to check the power, of their appealing to external authorities for the decision of private questions. Forms, cerebonies, fees, refreshers, stamps, duties, without number, have fallen upon the unhappy litigant, in the hope that prospective ruin would help him to bear present difficulties. Vain hope! The thief will steal because he may escape. The forger will face disgrace and deepest ruin, because it is possible he may not be detected. So long as there is one chance out of a hundred in the delinquent's favor, he flatters himself that he shall be the fortunate individual, and heedlessly rushes on to his fate. So with those who will go to law. It is just possible they may recover damages and costs; while, in addition, there may be the, to them, sublime satisfaction of having won the victory, of "taking the law" upon their adversaries; a reward more than enough to compensate for the loss of time and trouble.

Cumbrous law at high prices has been tried and failed. It did not check litigation, while it did destroy the litigants; drawing down with them, it may be, the highest names, the most honorable characters, and the stay of many a family. Of late years, thoughtful men have come to the conclusion that indulgence is better than competition. The principle is that involved in many a homely occurrence. We see a boy going along the street, and from one of the houses we pass, bear cries of suffering, and the dreadful "thud" of blows. A brute of a man is beating his unoffending wife. You rush in. Before you is that most sorrowful of all spectacles, a delicate woman crushed beneath the fist of a drunken man. You prepare to interfere; but the suffering female prays you not to touch her husband, for if you stop him, he will be ten times worse; let him alone and it will soon be over." Repress sternly a man in the weakness of youth, and you do but open the gate to years of dissipation. Of all the follies of a man none is so headstrong as that which leads him to call in the aid of lawyers and magistrates; but like a wilful horse, if you give him the reins, he soon cools down, and regrets his previous foolishness.

When Lord Brougham pressed for the introduction of County Courts, where justice could be administered at people's doors for next to nothing, he was opposed by the cry we have referred to—that the opening of these Courts would be the signal for a legal mania throughout the land. Never was a prediction more completely disproved by the event. Litigation has positively declined. Every man rests in peace because he knows there is a prompt remedy at hand; while defaulters are checked in an equal degree.

Guided by experience, we unhesitatingly declare our approval of any measure having for its end the simplification of the law in this country, and facility of approach to its administrators. The Small Cause Courts were a great step in advance, and their influence has been most salutary. There are, however, but *four* for twenty millions of people. The Act creating these Courts also provided, that in certain cases jurisdiction should be appealed to, in cases, in which the new Courts had power. The consequence of this unfortunate provision was, while conferring an important benefit upon those residing near the locality of the Court, that other suitors were compelled to travel sometimes more than a hundred miles in a country without roads to enter their plaint; causing an expenditure of time and money utterly out of proportion, generally, to the amount to be recovered. This virtually excluded all cases under forty or fifty rupees, although, where the power is given, these furnish the large majority of plaints.

A bill, introduced by Mr. Fycroft, is now under the consideration of the local Council, designed to remedy this evil. We hail this as even of still greater importance than that creating the Small Cause Courts. The latter have been found too expensive to be generally established. The Bill therefore proposes to confer on District Moonsiffs, the power of deciding on all cases where the sum at issue is under fifty rupees that is on three-fourths of all that arise. These Moonsiffs are all over the country, never many miles away from the most desolate region; and, at the same time, are usually of sufficient respectability and education to satisfy all native scruples. By this means, simple and effective justice will be offered to the poorest pariah; while no cause need be delayed more than a week.

There is also another useful provision that, where Magistrates of higher classes are stationed, even up to the Civilian Judges, they may decide upon all cases in the full power of the Small Cause Court; that is, as far as five hundred (500) rupees. This will, in effect, be equal to the establishment of a Court in each Collectorate, and frequently of several. One thing, however, is to be feared in this respect. These Officers have now as much as they can well do, with the civil and criminal powers already entrusted to them; and it would be much to be regretted if the new duties should interfere with the efficient discharge of the old. The only serious difficulty with regard to the measure concerns its administration. The Hon'ble W. E. Arbuthnot expressed the fears of almost all the community, when he hesitated to trust to the honesty of the native officials who would exercise such greatly extended powers. It is no good hiding the fact, that there is an enormous mass of corruption among the Hindu legal officers; and the question is asked, whether this Bill will not give the opportunity of really extended peculation? In fact the matter resolves itself into a calculation of probabilities. There can be no doubt of the great benefit to be derived from the change; nor of a large increase of bribery and extortion; but in common with the Council, we think the public will be much the gainers, and we must trust to the spread of education and honesty gradually to decrease the present heavy balance on the other side. As a body the Moonsiffs are well spoken of by those who have the best means of judging, and we sincerely hope that experience will prove that they are not wrong; and that a vast permanent blessing will have been conferred upon the great body of our Hindu subjects by the passing of this bill.

INDIAN TEAS.

(From the Delhi Gazette, Jan. 10.)

We heard the other day from a gentleman interested in Indian tea cultivation, that during a recent visit to England he enquired of a retail trader whether he dealt in Indian teas. "Oh, yes," the man replied, "we purchase Indian teas." "And do you sell them?" was the next question, "Oh, no," he said, "we keep them to flavour other teas."

There is a great deal implied in these few words—a great deal which it is to the interest of tea-planters to look to.

The object of Indian tea-planters should be to get their tea a name in the English market. Until this is accomplished tea cultivation in India can hardly be considered a success. The only tea for this country which has acquired a name, and is sold as Indian produce is the Assam. Other sorts of teas from up-country factories and plantations reach England but in too small quantities as yet to make themselves felt in the market. Whatever does reach England is not sold as Indian produce, but kept by retail traders on account of the excellence of its flavour to make their China teas go off! They know the value of Indian tea and recognize its peculiar quality of high flavour, but it suits their purpose better to mix it with tasteless insiped rubbish from China, than to sell it pure. That this is done, we know full well, not only from the solitary instance given above, but from other sources.

Two facts then are clear, first that Indian tea is so high flavoured and so good, as to be used to make other tea palatable, and its value is known to the trade, and secondly that Indian tea will never be able to take its proper position in the English market till it has fair play.

The produce of the Assam plantation, is valued chiefly for its high colour. And the principal part of it is "black." That produced in the plantations in Northern India, is valuable chiefly from its excessively high and rich flavour, and but it is as a rule, wanting in colour. Colour, however, is a matter of secondary importance. If necessary it might be imparted by admixture of colouring substances, but this we hope will never be resorted to. Flavour cannot be imparted by any artificial means, and the great value of the tea of Northern India in this respect requires only to be sufficiently known, beyond the trade at home, for it to command a ready sale.

To effect this we recommend that all Northern India tea planters and companies units and have an agent in London for the sole sale of Indian teas. If the Assam Company will join too, so much the better for the rest and for them also. The agent should have a shop in the city, advertise extensively, and devote himself entirely to the sale of Indian teas. Now there need be no rivalry here. What planters should aim at, is to get the value of Indian tea generally, no matter from what plantation, known and appreciated by the tea drinking public. Let it once come into something like common use, and the demand will be large and continuous, but not for the next twenty years need there be any rivalry or jealousy between different estates. At present the owners of estates require to get their boat under weigh, and they should pull altogether; once the trade is fairly started, they can do as they please, continue in company or separate. But there should be one place, one house where all Indian teas may be had, wholesale or retail, and then people will know where to go for it.

A few words of advice to manufacturers and owners of estates may not be out of place. One great thing to be aimed at is uniformity in quality. It is perfectly useless to send home a small sample of selected teas, of peculiarly good flavour. The trade and the public too very soon find out when the samples are superior to the stock. It is far better to send an inferior sample so it be a real sample of the whole stock, than to select a little peculiarly good and likely to prove superior to the rest. The produce of the whole year should be kept, and sorted together, instead of sending home one season's produce first, and the next afterwards, as the two seasons' produce will probably differ a little in quality and the advantage of uniformity will be lost. Another point is to send home as large consignments as possible. Nothing under 20, or 30,000lbs. should be transmitted at a time. Of course the larger concerns only will be able to do this, and for this reason the larger concerns have a much greater prospect of success than the smaller plantations. The latter should when possible unite their efforts, and enter into a kind of partnership as far as mixing their teas and sending them home. This of course, will only be feasible where the small estates adjoin one another. Where there are several small estates in the neighbourhood of a large one, it will probably be found convenient for the planters to content themselves with growing the plant and selling the leaf to be manufactured in the large factory. A large concern can afford to keep up a better and more efficient establishment than a small one.

The Assam Company made, we believe, last year, a million lbs. of tea. With so large a produce, and a name already high in the English market, of course they are independent of all other concerns, and might not think it worth while to join the Upper India planters in the measure we have proposed. If not, we recommend the principal up-country planters to establish the Agency we have suggested. When it is once set on foot all the rest will readily unite and if proper measures are taken, an active man with good business habits, and good business connections selected for the post, and money supplied for advertising extensively, Indian teas will soon receive the attention, and acquire the popularity they merit, and the fortunes of Indian tea-planters be made.

CAPTAIN CONROY OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

(From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 18.)

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—GLOUCESTER.

James Summers, alias John Alexander Conroy, was charged on three indictments with forgery and bigamy—bigamy in having married two young ladies, Miss Emily Dawson Graham, at Windsor, and Miss Jane Cowly Dale, at Cirencester, his wife Margaret being living. The other charge was that of passing a cheque for 100*l.* on Messrs. Hopkinson and Co.—Mr. Cripps having opened the case, and read a number of letters which had been concocted by the prisoner as purporting to have been written by Sir John Lawrence, by the lady of Major-General Dames whom he represented as his sister, and others, vouching for his position as Captain Conroy, of the Bengal Army, called—Mr. Dales, landlord of the King's Head Hotel, Cirencester, who deposed that the prisoner came to his house on the 16th of April last, and remained there till July. He paid his addresses to Miss Dale, representing himself as Captain Conroy, of the Indian army. Witness looked into the Army List, and not finding his name there he called the prisoner's attention to the fact, when he expressed his surprise, and said he should write to his friend Sir J. Lawrence. He accordingly wrote to Sir John, and in a day or two Mr. Dale and the prisoner received letters purporting to be from Sir J. Lawrence (but which proved to be forgeries), vouching for the fact that the prisoner was a captain in the Bengal Infantry. This he (witness) considered satisfactory, and the prisoner became the accepted suitor of Miss Dale, and they were married on the 9th July. On that day, just as the newly-married pair were leaving for their wedding trip, the prisoner lost his purse, and witness was asked to advance some money. A few days before this the prisoner had given the prosecutor a cheque on Messrs. Hopkinson and Co. for 100*l.*, to keep for him, and it was suggested that this should be cashed. Accordingly, Conroy endorsed it, and the Cirencester bankers cashed it.—Evidence was given that the cheque was a forgery.—Mr. Graham, official assignee of the London Bankruptcy Court, proved that the other cheque which the prisoner had placed in the hands of Mrs. Dale, to the amount of 1*l.*, was also a forgery.—The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Sawyer addressed the jury for the prisoner, resting his defence on some slight discrepancies in the evidence of the several witnesses, and submitted that there was no evidence that the prisoner had a knowledge that the cheque was a forgery.—His Lordship summed up with a great care; and the prisoner was found guilty.—He was then charged with forgery, and pleaded guilty to both cases.—Sentence, 15 years' penal servitude.

COTTON IN TURKEY.

(From the Smyrna Mail.)

The Grand Vizier is still engaged on the arrangements for obtaining seed from Egypt, and some American seed will be procured through Liverpool. The question of cotton-ginning or cleaning establishments has been made a further subject. His Excellency Safvet Effendi, Minister of Commerce, has drawn up a circular to the Governors-General of the cotton provinces, giving instructions for the encouragement of cotton growing, and directing that, with regard to cotton-ginning establishments, they shall not be required to go through the formalities of obtaining a firman under the factories law, but that the Governor-General shall at once, without reference to Constantinople, license them as cleaning establishments. This will apply to the works of Messrs. Rees, Messrs. Gout, and others that may be established in our province.

GREECE.

(From the Globe, Dec. 18.)

Greece has the fate of many an accomplished *demoiselle à marier* in this lower world. The wrong man would have offered, if she would have had him; the right man does not feel free to accept her, when she offers to him. Or, perhaps, the classic lady should rather be regarded as a more experienced dame, who has put herself through a divorce court of her own selection. It is not every husband she finds suit her; she aims at something more than a *roi fainéant* for her lord and master. We can really neither greatly blame her, nor the new choice to which she adheres with such feminine pertinacity. She is quite right in wishing to marry into so good a family as the Royal Family of England. Or, to vary the illustration, the respectable firm of Ionides here in London are nowise blameable in desiring to strengthen their position by such a partnership as that of John Bull, with his various branch establishments. The number of these that worthy capitalist has on his hands already must, however, plead his excuse for not carrying his complaisance the length of loading himself with any more, especially with liabilities so peculiar as those which would attach to association with the firm in question.

Dropping metaphor, the precise danger which Europe, and England more especially apprehended for Greece was lest the King whom she might choose for herself should have "a Viceroy over him"—in the shape of some domineering external influence likely to be exercised for purposes at variance alike with the interests of Greece and Europe. There can be no question that this too is what Greece apprehends for herself; an apprehension which equally explained her virtual rejection of the first choice suggested to her, and her eager substitution of the name of an English prince for that of the suggested member of a great European family whom we need no longer name. But it could scarcely be regarded by dispassionate bystanders as open to England to accept for herself the same preponderant position against the assumption of which by others she entered her prompt protest. To have done so would have been in direct contradiction with her own expressed sense of the engagements which she holds binding on the Powers which took part with her in the first settlement and establishment of the Greek kingdom. To have done so would have been to place herself between the aroused jealousies of Europe, and the equally excited ambitions, pretensions, and intrigues of that restless Greek "patriotism," which, under the ægis of England, would have felt encouraged to give the rein to all its impatient ardour for external movement and aggrandisement. The inevitable disappointment of some of the highest hopes inspired by connexion with England would not have failed to be followed by some of the unpopularity, under the accumulated weight of which poor King Otho sunk at length; and we should then have had to sustain the exiled scion of our Royal house against all the factions among his own subjects on the one hand, and all the aid which might be lent to those factions by foreign intrigue on the other. We have had more than enough of this sort of thing already in our thankless protectorate, delegated by Europe, of the so-called Septinsular Republic; and it is truly a too devout imagination of Greek patriotism that we should assume gratuitously, as it were in despite of Europe, another such protectorate, in a more embarrassing form, and on a more important scale.

We can, however, well believe that enlightened views, as well as mere dreams of aggrandisement, may have had a good share in the all but unanimous desire of the Greeks for an English prince on their throne. In the eyes of none more than the enterprising Greek mercantile body, whether in their native country, or in this so frequently the country of their adoption and residence, the name of England represents commercial and financial stability, not less than political power, and extended empire. It represents besides political experience and moderation—the very ingredients Greek politics chiefly want. We are really very sorry England cannot help them in the direct mode in which they invoke her aid. That we desire to help them to hold themselves upright amidst hostile and insidious agencies, Mr. Elliot's mission will afford abundant evidence, and we trust will produce results corresponding with its objects and intentions.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

(From the Daily News, Dec. 6.)

Mr. Lincoln has begun his "gigantic wickedness." The war foretold by seers in London and prophets in Liverpool has commenced; the slave has stood in arms against his master; Federal gunboats have penetrated the creeks and inlets of Secessiondom, and blood has been shed. As the prediction of these events was found so interesting, we may expect that the narrative of the occurrence will be read with some attention. We have heard so much of what an American "servile war" was sure to be there were so many good reasons for feeling certain that it would prove something entirely different from former wars on the same continent in which slaves had been employed as soldiers, that everybody must wish to know what the war, now it has happened, is like. The letter of an eye-witness, which we print this morning, will enable our readers to compare the facts with the fancy-sketches which the imaginations of Englishman in sympathy with slaveowners have brought forth.

Two facts, in complete conformity with all past experience, are established by Colonel Beard's expedition into Florida and Georgia. The first is, that the liberated negro, after all that the "chivalry" have done to degrade his moral nature to the level of the brutal lot down to which they forced him, makes a cool, courageous, and most obedient soldier. The second is, that where the negro slave has reason to hope that he will be aided by a regular Government in obtaining his freedom, he will bide his time with patience, and irregular outbreaks, with their attendant horrors, will not be heard of.

When Colonel Beard showed himself among the blacks at Fernandina and asked for recruits for the coloured regiment, Hunter's South Carolina Volunteers, one hundred at once presented themselves. Of these, however, he could only accept twenty-five, who left the harbour amidst the congratulations and benedictions of their friends. A few miles from port, when the men were mustered, it was found that the twenty-five had become fifty-four, nine-and-thirty having got on board by stratagem. These men, being asked why they had thus surreptitiously joined the party, excused themselves by saying, "We want to fight for our liberty, and for the liberty of our wives and children." When asked whether they would dare to face their old masters, they replied at once, "We would fight to the death to get our families." There was more than this in their desire. The American negro thoroughly understands and profoundly feels the fixed policy of the Southern white in keeping him from situations where he may exhibit the qualities of the free man; and these men ardently desired to have an opportunity of showing that they were worthy to be soldiers. At King's Bay, Georgia, a detachment of 30 men of the negro regiment were for the first time under fire. They were in small boats, at a good distance from the steamer, when the enemy rushed out of the thick woods and fired at them at a distance of 50 yards. They, however, loaded, and fired coolly and incessantly until safe on board the steamer. On its way the Darlington picked up and brought off numerous families and cargoes of slaves. At St. Mary's they took in two families, and at Simon's Bay 50 women and children, who were deposited in a place of safety. The river Sapelo is bordered with plantations, from which many of the volunteers had made their escape, and on which they had left their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children, with a promise to return "if the good Lord just open the way." As the Darlington steamed up the river another of the black liberators was heard crying out, "Oh! master, my wife and children live there," "There is my brother," or "There stands my sister." The steamer visited plantation after plantation. At that of Mr. Reuben King they found the negroes standing on the banks. The master was in the verandah observing the strange scene. The slaves looked hither and thither, now at the steamer and now at him. But no sooner did the Darlington turn to the head of the river, giving the guarantee of protection, than fifty-two slaves rushed to the boat, praising God and blessing their deliverers; leaving their astonished master to ponder the justice of Him who, though He suffer long, sees all the oppression that is done upon earth, and hears the cry of the labourer whose hire is withheld. After the steamer had put off, it was necessary to send small boats back to the shore to bring off those who, during the absence of the main body, had come to take part in the rumors who had rushed from the more distant parts of the estate at the sound of her whistle. At Mr. Daniel M'Donald's plantation the liberators were less successful, as that cautious gentleman had sent off into the woods about 90 of his slaves before they could learn that deliverance was at hand; a few, however, were brought of from this plantation. On the return voyage of Darlington it was found that the enemy had mustered reinforcements and posted from 80 to 100 men with rifles on a bluff, which, from its situation at a bend of the river, commands the course of the stream for some distance. Here again the negro soldiers acquitted themselves admirably, as is attested by the officer commanding the gunboat Potomska. Commander Budd says:—"They behaved splendidly under the warm and galling fire we were exposed to in the two skirmishes with the enemy. Not a man flinch, under contrary to my expectations." To the same effect is the testimony of Col. Beard:—"The coloured men fought with astonishing coolness and bravery. For alacrity and determination, and for bush fighting, I find them all I could desire, and more than I had hoped. The men returned singing the John Brown song, each declaring that he had grown three inches since the morning. It was something to feel that they had rescued more than one hundred of their brethren from bondage. It was, perhaps, something more to feel that they had triumphed over sharp and cruel prejudices." The voyage of the Darlington is the precursor of other and more considerable expeditions of a similar character. We read in a letter from Beaufort, that a steamer with 250 negroes, liberated at Georgetown, had arrived the day before.

From even this limited experience we may learn what to think of those libellers of the negro who predicted that the first use he would make of his liberty would be to murder every white man, waylay every traveller, seize every white woman, and toss every white child into the flames of the burning homestead. We are repeating language which was deliberately employed here two months ago, and which was seriously meant to influence English opinion. It is not wonderful that such representations should be made, because the American slavery rests, as upon its basis, on the assumption that the negro is a wild beast who must be held in subjection for his own good and for the safety of his neighbours. Those who hold the negro in bondage are willing to give him credit for any amount of the virtues prized in a slave. No race, we are told, is to be found more docile, more readily contented, or of a kindlier disposition, but underneath all this is the nature of a tiger. The truth is, there is a nature in the enslaved negro the evocation and display of which his oppressor dreads worse than any outbreak of animal ferocity. We will undertake to say that the slave interest would have been better pleased had these negroes of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida risen for a carnival of lust and arson and rapine, than they are now. The great secret which the slaveowner fears to see disclosed is that his victim is not a tiger or any other beast, but like himself—a Man.

THE NEW FRIGATE SUTLEJ.

(From the Times, Dec. 6.)

The trial of the fine frigate Sutlej, commanded by Capt. M. Connolly, and flagship of Rear-Admiral J. Kingcome, the future British naval Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, took place at Portsmouth yesterday and was attended with the most satisfactory results to all concerned—to the Admiralty as the designers and constructors of her hull, to Messrs. Maudslay and Co. as the builders of her engines, and, to Admiral Kingcome and the officers who have the honour of serving under his command on board a vessel which is universally acknowledged by naval men to be the most perfect existing specimen of a "converted" frigate, and one possessing lines of beauty in the contour of her general outline of hull such as cannot be claimed for our late iron innovations of the Warrior or Defence class by their warmest partisans. The ship was under way at Spithead by 8 30 a. m., by which time Capt. Henry Broadhead, commanding Her Majesty's ship Asia, and the steam reserve at Portsmouth, who had the general management of the trial, accompanied by his staff—Mr. Geroge Murdoch, Inspector of Machinery Afloat, and Mr. Ward, Assist.-Engineer of Her Majesty's Dockyard, had arrived on board. The ship first steamed as far as St. Helen's Roads when her course was altered for the measured mile in Stokes Bay, on reaching which the required runs were made at full and half boiler power, and circles made in the ordinary manner, under full steam, as follows, the screw in use being a Griffiths with a diameter of 17ft 6in, and a pitch of 20ft. At full boiler power:—

No. of Run.	H. m.	Ship.	Speed of Engines.	Revolutions of Engines.
1 ...	4 45 ...	12·631 ...		68
2 ...	5 32 ...	10 843 ...		69
3 ...	4 32 ...	13·235 ...		71
4 ...	5 55 ...	10·140 ...		70
5 ...	4 26 ...	13·633 ...		70
6 ...	6 13 ...	9·651 ...		70

The ship's mean speed in the six runs was 11·806 knots. Two runs followed at half-boiler power, the first giving the ship a speed of 10·876 knots with the tide, and the second, against the tide, and in the face of nearly half a gale, slightly on the starboard bow, of 9·101 knots; the mean of the two being a speed of 9·488 knots. Getting the steam up again to its full pressure, the ship was next tested in making complete circles to port and starboard, and in moving the engines to signal from the deck bridge. The helm was first put to starboard, with 2½ turns of the wheel, bringing the rudder to an angle of 19 deg. when the half circle was made in 8 min. 50 sec., and the full circle in 7 min. 42 sec. With the helm to starboard, and 2½ turns of the wheel, bringing the rudder to an angle of 22½ deg., the half circle was made in 3 min. 42 sec., and the full circle in 7 min. 3 sec. Eleven men were stationed at the wheel. The Sutlej in this experiment, like all other of our men-of-war, illustrates in the most forcible manner the defective mechanical arrangement of the present system of fixing the ship's sternpost, the screw, and the rudder all in a line with each other, and thus acting in direct opposition in Hen of in unison when the vessel's course requires any deviation of import from a straight line. The evils attending this system, and the immense advantage which would be deprived by adopting the "double" screw system in our ships of war, was most strikingly and convincingly shown in the recent trial of the Fiora, double screw steamship, on the Thames, in the presence of Mr. John Dinan the Admiralty Inspector of Machinery Afloat, Commanders Symonds and Selwyn, *R.N.*, and many other officials. At the conclusion of the circle trials the machinery of the ship was tested in its movement in answer to the signal given from the ordinary iron rod and bevilled wheel telegraph of the upper deck bridge. From the time of moving the telegraph handle on the bridge the engines were brought to a state of rest from full speed in 19 seconds. They were next turned astern and full speed attained in 9 seconds; and from full speed astern to full speed ahead only 24 seconds elapsed. The working of the engines and boilers was all that could be desired on every point. They were in charge, during the trial, of Mr. Warrener, the representative of the makers. These last experiments concluded the day's proceedings, when the ship again let go her anchor at Spithead. She expects to sail for Plymouth Sound and the Pacific this afternoon or early to-morrow morning, according to advices to be received from the Admiralty. The weather was not the most desirable for developing the best steaming powers of the ship, as the wind, which was at a force of from 3 to 4 from south at the commencement of the runs at the mile, gradually increased until, as the full-powered trials drew to a close, it blew nearly half a gale, with the wind slightly backing to the eastward. This, of course, had a very prejudicial effect upon the ship's speed, and especially in the two runs at half-boiler power. Although the Sutlej really requires no excuse attending such a rate of speed as she did, yet another exists of which mention must be made. As a "converted" frigate she necessarily swims deep in the water, for her tonnage—5,086, but in addition to her own coal stores, and armament, she has on board a large number of supernumeraries, a quantity of surplus stores, and an Armstrong 110-pounder, with 18 tons of ammunition of Her Majesty's ship Tartar. The Sutlej carries as her armament, on her upper deck, eight 40-pounder Armstrongs, one 110-pounder Armstrong as a pivot forecastle gun, a 20 and a 12-pounder Armstrong fieldpiece, and the usual number of boat guns. On the maindeck she mounts 24 68-pounders of 65 cwt. each, and four 110-pounder Armstrongs, the latter having a central position in the battery. One of the most important parts of the ship's equipment is her distillery apparatus, on Dr. Normanby's patent system, and which yesterday supplied direct from its supply-pipe, from the commencement to the conclusion of the trial, water distilled from the salt water which was cool, agreeable, and pure. The Sutlej was originally laid down from drawings furnished from the office of the late Sir W. Symonds, when surveyor of the Navy, but Sir Baldwin W. Walker succeeding to the Surveyorship before any great progress had been made in laying the ship down, an alteration was made in her floor timbers, giving her a lower midship floor than she would have had if built according to the original design and such as is now possessed by the Octavia and several other frigates also designed by Sir William. On the Admiralty determining to convert her to a screw frigate she was cut in two parts at Portsmouth dockyard, lengthened amidships, a new stern suitable for screw propulsion given to her, and old round bow superseded by one of greater length and more clipper-like in form. The result of these numerous alterations has in this instance turned out so far satisfactory that the ship is now undoubtedly the handsomest frigate in the British navy.

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship *Empress of India*:—
A fresh consignment of the celebrated Farraiha Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BY THE MAIL—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The Great Exhibition Music Book, containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (saitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Pub lic, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers who put the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, pratice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS.
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.
Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Mexican Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Grey Alpaccas, White and Coloured English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.
Late E. & Co. have also on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.
23, Apollo Street, Fort.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches of rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think and reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to E. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of
Ball Dresses, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.
Chiner Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barege Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in *Tulle*, *Silk*, *Blonde*, *Chip*, *Crêpe*, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Vans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jaconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Plumes and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers."
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tissues.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

For Weddings.
Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

For Mourning.
Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Gloves.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference; connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
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Business Announcements.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
Just landed by the Undersigned, at their
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the
"BOMBAY SEASON"
affords Pestonjee Jehangeer & Co. a favorable opportunity (returning their grateful thanks to their
PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS
for the
STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE
they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to
CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE,
and at the same time enables them to draw
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
to their
NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES,
just to hand per *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found
UNIQUE OF ITS CLASS!
P. J. & Co., take leave to assure
THEIR PATRONS
that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours, and while warranting all their
VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES
to be found fully from the best
CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
they trust that past experience will have proved their Terms as *liberal* and their Prices as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the Quality of their Goods)
A DISCERNING PUBLIC
could possibly expect.
P. J. & Co., would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their
NEWLY-REPLENISHED